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| EXAMINER | |
|---|---|
| BASHORE, WILLIAM L | |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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| 2176 | |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 10/665,312 | STUPLE ET AL. | |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | William L. Bashore | 2176 | |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 February 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 4-18* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 and 4-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Request for Reconsideration (hereinafter the Request) filed 2/21/2007, to the original application filed 9/18/2003.

2. Claims 1, 4-18 pending. Claim 18 has been added by Applicant. Claims 1, 9, 14 are independent.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 4-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over White US 20030014447A1 - filed 04/23/2001 (hereinafter White), in view of Ichimura et al., US 006580438B1- filed 11/22/1999 (hereinafter Ichimura), further view of Ribak et al US 20030030645A1- filed 08/13/2001 (hereinafter Ribak).**

**In regard to independent claim 1**, receiving input for the page in the electronic document (White at Abstract and at page 1, paragraphs [0009]-[0010], also see FIGS. 4, discloses a data management system for generating customized versions of data documents. which is subsequently parsed into an internal representation of the document, wherein raw data is stored in XML form and is parsed by an XML parser. Upon the initial request for a customized version of the document, a sequence of transforms is applied to the internal representation and to subsequently transformed documents in order to create hierarchical, customized document levels. (the transformation are implemented as either XSL stylesheets, although Java classes may also

be employed),

White does not explicitly teach, tracking a position of the input relative to the page, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 10, line 40-65, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, Upon selection of a presentation element, the system will determine a first text box within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. Then, in order to maintain the spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination will be made as to whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier. The stylizer 170 then applies the new font size and shape to the text within the selected text box),

comparing the input to a style sheet comprising one or more objects with predefined formatting, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height .... <value>) for appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of tracking a position of the input relative to the page of Ichimura' s teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both

the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

White and Ichimura do not explicitly teach, wherein a position of an object in the style sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object. However, (see Ribak at page 3 paragraph [0040] through page 4 paragraph [0043] also see Fig. 2A-B) Ribak illustrating in Fig. 2A-B - items 54-, 56 58, 60, 62 and 64 are schematic representations of a browser displays a set of link verbosity sliders in a verbosity toolbar 52 that includes,

Four different sliders are defined:

a glossary slider 54,

a dictionary slider 56,

an intranet slider 58 and

an Internet slider 60.

as Example shows in Fig. 2A below, When the user position a cursor 62 over the word Glossary to indicate the particular position on the document which is triggering the dictionary hyperlinks item 56 (i.e. and/or any of items from the link verbosity tool bar item 52) at any particular selected position, and resulting in Fig. 2B as shown below:

FIG. 2A

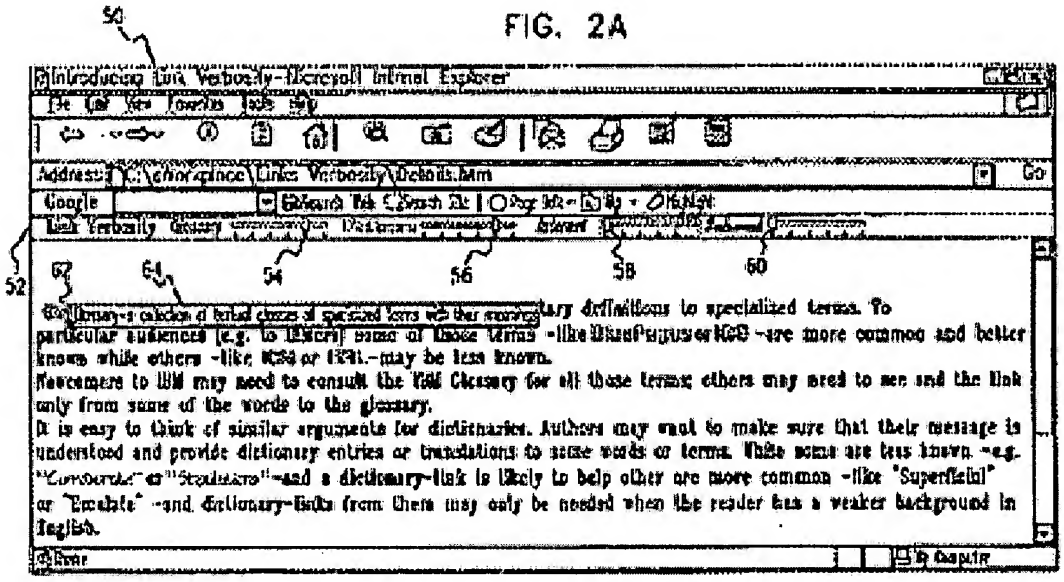
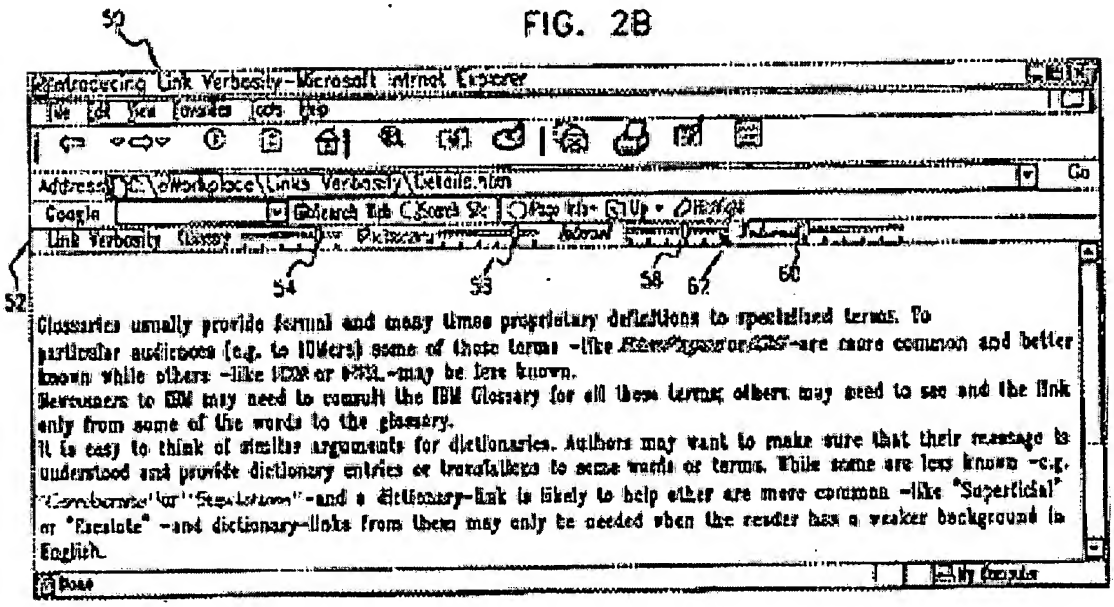



FIG. 2B




Also (see Ribak at page 2 paragraphs [0024]-[0026]) teaches the content includes markup language code, wherein the at least one attribute is determined by a style sheet associated with

the content, and wherein displaying the content includes formatting the content for display responsive to the style sheet.

It is noted that Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed (see Ribak page 1 paragraph [001]) and the above, can reasonably be interpreted as, "a position of an object in the style sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object, "' it is well known in the art that is formatting for Extended Markup Language (XML) documents is specified in a separate style sheet written in Extensible Style Sheet Language (XSL). XSL style sheets contain formatting information, and also include rules for translating elements from XML to other formats according to the Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation (XSLT) standard (see Ribak at page 1 paragraph [004]).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed into White and Ichimura teaching to provide a tool that allows user to create additional hyperlinks in a displayed document or to modify the hyperlink (see Rebak at page 1 paragraph [0001 ]).

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the

selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height .... <value>) for appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

**In regard to independent claim 9**, is directed to a computer implemented method, implemented the method of claim 1 above, and further in view of the following and therefore is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

receiving one of text and graphic input for a part of an electronic document (White at page 3, paragraphs [0039], discloses an organization-level document into a presentation-level document. The presentation-level customization is organization specific. This transform may generate an HTML document for end user presentation, an attribute/name/value text file for importation into legacy systems, or any number of other customized presentations).

determining formatting of the input by comparing the input to a sheet stored in computer memory comprising objects with a predefined formatting and applying the predefined formatting to the input based on a corresponding. However (see Ribak at page 2 paragraphs [0024]-[0026]) teaches the content includes markup language code, wherein the at

least one attribute is determined by a style sheet associated with the content, and wherein displaying the content includes formatting the content for display responsive to the style sheet.

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height .... <value>) for appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

**In regard to independent claim 14**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of the following and therefore is similarly rejected along the same rationale,

a processing unit, a memory storage device coupled to the processing unit for displaying data; and a program module stored in the memory storage device for providing

instructions to said processing unit; said processing unit responsive to said instructions operable for of said program module monitoring a position of input within an electronic document (as taught by White at page 2 paragraphs [0027][-[0029], i.e. a methodology that supports demand-driven generation of multiple customized versions of data sets that are initially compiled as XML documents. That, is data documents that describe respective products, such as components of a personal computer system, are compiled),

formatting the input within the electronic document in response to identifying the format in the sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 10, line 40-65, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, Upon selection of a presentation element, the system will determine a first text box within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. Then, in order to maintain the spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination will be made as to whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier. The stylizer 170 then applies the new font size and shape to the text within the selected text box).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of formatting the input within the electronic document in response to identifying the format in the sheet oflchimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph

[0008]).

Regarding calculating the position of the input in a style sheet, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style,

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height .... <value>) for appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style sheet of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

**In regard to dependent claims 4-8**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 9 and 14, and further view of the following, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

apply the format to input...controls format of the page...to a new level in the style sheet...preferred formatting...display the input with the determined format...the format input further comprises determine one of the font, however (Ichimura at the abstract and at

col. 9 line 1 thought col. 10, line 65, also see Table 1, discloses a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein The stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style. Upon selection of a presentation element, the system will determine a first text box within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. Then, in order to maintain the spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination will be made as to whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier. The stylizer 170 then applies the new font size and shape to the text within the selected text box),

Table 1 illustrating the Attribute, the API, and position (float, height .... <value>) for appropriate CSS apply using Class='name'tag to different html element and so on...

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of apply the format to input.., controls format of the page...to a new level in the style sheet.., preferred formatting.., display the input with the determined format.., the format input further comprises determine one of the font of Ichimura's teaching. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to provide a data management and generation system that enables rapid, efficient, reliable and cost-effective generation of customized data documents and minimize both the amount of software that must be developed in order to create customized documents, as well as the amount of computer processing that is required to satisfy client requests (as taught by White at page 1 paragraph [0008]).

**In regard to dependent claim 10**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1, 9, and 14, and further view of the following, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

language identifier (as taught by White at page 3 paragraph [0031], i.e. the customization is performed through the application of XSL is a language for specifying stylesheets that may be applied to complex XML data and that enables presentation in HTML or other formats).

**In regard to dependent claim 11**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1, 9, 10, and 14 and further view of the following, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale,

and a script level in the sheet (as taught by White at page 7 paragraph [0069], i.e. a raw XML document is generated by the publication process and then transformed by the application of a sequence of transforms. A transform may be either an XSL stylesheet or a Java class that parses and transforms its input. A generated document is dependent on its parent document and its level transform. In accordance with the invention, a document is generated recursively by generating the parent document and then applying the appropriate level transform. If the level transform does not exist a copy of the parent document is returned).

**In regard to dependent claims 12-13**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1, 9-10, and 14, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

**In regard to dependent claims 15-17**, incorporates substantially similar subject matter as cited in claim 1, 9 and 10, and are similarly rejected along the same rationale.

**In regard to dependent claim 18**, claim 18 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. A stylesheet serves to describe a document, providing reasonable suggestion to the skilled artisan that a stylesheet is "part of" said document, providing the benefit of direction that a stylesheet provides.

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 2/21/2007 have been fully and carefully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues on pages 7-8 of the Request that neither White nor Ichimura do not teach Applicant's claimed invention (a tracking position of the input relative to the page...predefined formatting). The examiner respectively disagrees. Ichimura teaches a presentation control system environment, the methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, Upon selection of a presentation element, the system determines a first text box within the presentation element and retrieve its identification. In order to maintain the spatial relationship existing in the presentation element, a determination is made as to whether the text box has a border, or frame. If a border is present, the system retrieves the dimensions for the text box and records them in association with the text box identifier.

Applicant argues that Ribak does not teach Applicant's invention as currently claimed. The examiner respectively disagrees. It is noted that Ribak's method of formatting information stored in markup language form, and specifically to methods and systems for augmenting hypertext links with information about the target of those links, and for controlling the extent to which this information is displayed. The above can reasonably be interpreted as, "a position of an object in the style sheet is used to determine a format associated with the object, ".

As discussed in the previous Office action, Applicant argues that the cited references do not teach Applicant's claimed invention. It is noted that Ichimura discloses a presentation control system environment, the

methods and systems of this invention manipulate presentation elements to create a unified display characteristic between the elements selected for presentation, wherein the stylizer 170 then replaces the attributes of tags with the new attributes that correspond to the selected style. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified White's teaching, wherein receiving input for the page in the electronic document, that include a means of calculating the position of the input in a style sheet of Ichimura's teaching.

***Conclusion***

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William L. Bashore whose telephone number is (571) 272-4088. The examiner can normally be reached on 1:00pm - 9:30pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

William L Bashore

WILLIAM BASHORE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

February 21, 2007